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JOHN CROOK'S JOURNAL

I was born in Township of Trenton, Lancashire, England, October eleventh, 1831. I attended Bertinshaw Sunday School, "Methodist," until between 10 and 11 years old.

About 9 years old I was sent to the Eagley Bridge Mills, winding spools for Father; he was tape weaving. My sister Alice and I made a full team, half the time each in factory, and the other attending school. Children were not allowed full time until 13 ys. past, though I was of large stature and passed examination about 12 ys. I was brought up strictly moral and was religiously inclined.

My father heard of a new religion and went to Bolton to hear them preach, and in Sept. 1840 he and Robert Holden were baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ, L. D. S. About this time my father would have me and sister Alice go with him to Bolton, attending the meetings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, walking by his side, each hold onto his hands. It was not until I was about 12 years old that I attended regularly. About that time a Sunday School started and in course of time I became a teacher. In the summer of 1844 the L. D. S. held meeting in a Chapel on Bury St. beside a great factory. One Sunday after coming out of Sunday School and going into the meeting house I saw the stand was decorated with crepe; I inquired what that was for, and was told this was in honor of the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch Joseph and Hyrum Smith. In the spring of 1847 I was baptised by Uncle Peter Mayhs in the brook by Hallith Wood.

While a little boy in petticoats, I was playing in the fire, my clothes caught fire, a neighbor Lady ducked me into a rain barrel. We lived 7 years in that house, moved to another house, lived about 7 years there, and then moved to a new house called Haslems Row on Darwin Road near Dunscar Village. Our village was called Toppings; we lived about half way between. After arriving at 12 years I was set to weaving tapes, attending 2 looms of 50 shuttles, under Wm. Cooper, earning at first 6 shillings per week, increased to 8 shillings with overtime, some-

times earning only 5 shillings in 2 weeks. Pay day came around every two weeks.

Jan 1st. 1851. We left old England to come to America in the ship Ellen. There were about 475 passengers, about 25 crew and captain, making in all about 500 souls. We left river Mercy, Liverpool, about the 8th. of January. Cloudy disagreeable day raining and blowing in the evening very dark. About 12 o'clock at night a schooner crossed our track and we collided with her. She caught in our jibboom, broke it, swung around to the side of the vessel and broke the main yard arm and fore yard. We had to put in Cardigan Bay, North Wales for repairs. We stayed till the 23rd. of Jan. (adverse winds the cause) and then set sail again. One week in the Irish channel, head wind all the time. The morning of the 31st. when we got up we had fair wind all sails reefed, waves running mountain high. Going about 9 miles an hour. Had very good weather then until we got to the West India islands, then we were becalmed two or three days. We sailed between Jamaica and San Domingo Islands. March 13th. came in sight of the Mississippi; could see the line of the river waters a long time.

Sixteenth a tug boat took two more vessels besides ours up to New Orleans. March 18th. started up the river for St. Louis; we paid \$2.50 per head, baggage free. 25th. landed in St. Louis. It was very cold. Snow on the ground while there, stayed until April 13th. Then started for Kanesville or Council Bluffs city. Fare 5 dollars per head. Twenty days on the road, on a sand bar three days, very cold weather, river very low. Had to back down many a time. Great amount of snags to be seen. Landed all safe May 2nd. The Saints were fitting to start for Salt Lake City or Utah. Peter Holden bought a farm from a man named Henderson, about 100 acres, 10 acres plowed, the rest wood land, three log cabins on the farm. We had a very hot, wet summer. Every night clouds would rise in the west. There would be rain, thunder and lightning, terrible to behold.

In the Spring, Father worked six weeks fitting up wagons. They said all should go as wanted to go. But when the time came around for going we could not get a chance to go (no room they said). My brother-in-law, Edmund Kay, and I worked 2 or 3 weeks, chopping and splitting timber for wagons and we were engaged as teamsters to go with a train of machinery for working up the beet into sugar. In charge of John Taylor and Russel. But father said we must stay and go all together, if we could get a chance. Peter Holden sold his farm to a man named McPherson that same year for less than he gave for it and crossed the plains with Thomas Hichens.

All the talk through the winter and spring was to fit up and prepare to gather in a body to Utah coming summer. So everybody that could work turned in and were organized in companies, some working fitting up wagons, chains and yokes etc., others in timber splitting and preparing the timbers. About the first of May they commenced organizing companies and starting them out.

Apostle Orson Hyde with Feramorz Little were in charge of this season's emigration. About 20 companies I think left for Utah. All that could possibly fit up did so, some yoking up cows and yearling steers. I saw several teams with yearlings yoked in.

When Father was told that there was no show for him to get away he felt very bad over it. After the authorities promising that all that turned in and worked, none should be left behind. In fact he never seemed to get over it. He seemed to have no life left for anything, and in the month of July he took the chills and fever. In about 2 weeks he was a corpse, died broken hearted. He died on the 2nd. of August; on the 3rd. he was buried in the cemetery, one half mile north of Kanesville. Myself and brotherinlaw had to dig the grave, none coming around to give a helping hand. An old man named Greer living close by took compassion about the last moment and proffered to haul the corpse and did so to the cemetery, this being all that was present outside of our own family, we filling the grave. This seemed very hard to bear being strangers also in the country.

Peter Holden having sold his farm, we had to look out for another home. Hearing of some improvements to be sold, one mile south of Kanesville, in what was called George A. Smith's hollow, we went to examine said places and bought two claims opposite each other. One of four acres, under fence and log cabin on it, and one unfinished claim belonging to one Saunders. Paying him five dollars for the quit claim deed. And the other opposite owned by Edward Paz, three acres fenced with brush fence and log cabin, four dollars. So we moved right away and put in some crops. This hollow was a very sickly place facing the Missouri swamp bottoms and caused chills and fever very much. Therefore myself and sister Alice contracted the disease which stayed with us until next spring, shaking every day until cold weather set in. The chills were lighter and not so often, say about every 3 days so we concluded to move out of this sickly hollow.

Along in the winter we rented a house on a claim about one half mile east of Kanesville belonging to a Widow of a Minister, who had bought many claims cheap the summer before

when the Saints left for the valleys, and who had now become very wealthy from the same.

I was still suffering with the disease and had become very weak. I was becoming very low in circumstances. Being near the timber I took a contract of cord wood of this same lady and would go out in the middle of the day and cut wood. Took one about one week to earn 50 pounds of flour she furnishing said flour and sour at that, no money those days. We got down very poor and suffered a good deal for food, one morning we had nothing but some musty corn on the cob, so I ground it in the coffee mill. This was about the lowest ebb. Got some flour this day and we began to recruit up from this time on. About the 6th. of April 1853 I took a dose of salt and water which stopped the chills.

Being tired of those claims and the sickly hollow, we sold the claims to Lawyers Cassidy and Test, for about ten dollars each. Having divided up the property after Father's death, brotherinlaw Edmund Kay sold one claim and I the other. He had bought a claim near to where we lived the first year in Hatch Hollow.

The following spring, 1854, I hired out to Mr. Voorhees, merchant, to do his chores for \$10.00 per month and board. We moved into a house just north of Voorhees store. I worked day work until fall and then I engaged to a surveyor who was going north sectionizing Ida and Monona counties, and was gone about two months for \$30.00 per month and board. I worked with Voorhees about one year and then hired to J. B. Stutsman, merchant, doing his chores and working his team on shares. I bought two city lots in Stutsman's addition for \$65.00 and built a house on the same. My brotherinlaw and I made an ice house on same and put up ice to sell.

In peddling ice I became acquainted with my wife, then Miss Giles who was acting as servant at B. R. Pegrams. The family of Mr. Giles were intending to move to Utah in the spring of 1856 so I concluded to sell out and move also. A Mr. Armstrong offered me \$275.00 so I took him up. At this time I had a span of horses bought from Mr. Shackelton, sold it to Mr. Bryant my neighbor. So I bought a light wagon and two yoke of steers, costing me \$250.00 in all. By the time I was ready to start on the journey I had about ten dollars left.

It was understood that a company of saints would be organized about the first of June. An Elder Cunningham from Salt Lake City had charge of the Church affairs in the Bluffs. So the Giles's folks, some four wagons of them and myself gathered in a ravine south of the city called Hang Hollow, making up and preparing our necessary outfit.

About the first of June 1856, we left Hang Hollow for Florence, Nebraska. The gathering place was about six miles from Bluff City across the Missouri River. We crossed our wagons on a ferry boat about the second day of June. The first company of saints to cross the plains was organized about the fourth of June under the direction of Philo Merrill as captain who had crossed the plains nine times before. The company consisted of some fifty wagons, divided in companies of ten with a sub captain.

The Giles and myself were in E. B. Tripp's company. Elder E. B. Tripp was returning from a mission to the Eastern states, he had two wagons of his own. The first day's drive was about six miles and the next day to Elk Horn river ferry, a trying time to all who were green hands with cattle. In going down the hill, which was very steep to the ferry, my two wild yoke of cattle started to run, and ran the wagon into a deep gully washed out by rains in the road. Result a broken axle. A grove of hard wood close by supplied a new one and a few spare ones to take along. The end of one stick which was a little long I made into a maul, which I have to this day, 1893. This axle was put into Father Giles' wagon on big Sandy near Green River. After completing all repairs and crossing the river we were thoroughly organized with camp and cattle guards. Being then in an Indian country it required a thorough system of watchfulness.

All went along very peacefully until one night camping on Wood River, something was seen to crawl in among the cattle and the cattle stampeded, overturning some wagons in their pell-mell rush. It was supposed the stampede was caused by some roughs, who followed us from Council Bluffs with that intention. Cattle when crossing the plains in Indian countries also are very easily stampeded. Here we had to stay three days gathering up cattle, some never being found, having got mixed with the buffalo. Father Giles lost two good cows in the buffalo herds. This season buffalo were very thick on the plains, herds of thousands were seen every day. We sometimes had to stop the train while the herds went past to water. One day while nooning on Wood River, a big herd came charging on us from the hills. All hands were called out with guns and fired into them to turn them off. Another time while traveling buffalo charged our train and stampeded our whole train, causing some accidents, some ladies I believe got badly bruised, being thrown out of the wagons.

Most of the emigrant trains traveled on the south side of the Platte River up to old Fort Laramie. But we traveled all the way on the North side. Captain Merrill said we would find

the best feed on the north side of the river. In going over the Black hills to Sweet Water creek we had to camp one night without water, a drive of about 35 miles between water. At Independence Rock the train was halted for one hour, giving the people a chance to gather saleratus. The country is a vast plain here with saleratus swamps and stretches of sage brush intervening. I gathered about one bushel in big chunks. This article was much sought after when arriving in the valleys. But I held onto mine which I found to my benefit in after years. This article in the crude state is pure if not so nice looking as the imported, which had to be hauled in wagons as other merchandise one thousand miles.

After leaving the Platte river and traveling through the Black hill country. It was thought best to divide the train into three divisions as feed was in smaller patches and more scattered than on the great Platte meadows. Dr. Peter Clinton was appointed over one division and E. B. Tripp another one. Both these gentlemen were of Salt Lake City and well known. Captain Merrill kept the larger division. And thus we traveled about one half day's drive apart until we reached the Big Mountain. In going over this mountain we had the first view of the Salt Lake valley at a distance which made all rejoice, realizing that our journey's end was near.

On the 14th. of August we nooned in a little valley between what is called Big and Little mountains. This valley is at the head of Parley's canyon. No road down there, travel went over Little Mountain and down Emigration canyon. While nooning here a small train of wagons under the charge of Mr. Parrish came along in a rush. They had left Florence about the same time as our train, and we had encountered them once or twice on the Platte bottoms. They had bragged of beating us into Salt Lake City by two weeks or more, as their company was small and would have the advantage of feed etc. Teams they said would be in better condition. But when they undertook to climb the hill the roads being slippery with the showers, their teams gave out and had to double and tripple in some cases. Well, we had quite a time also in getting over the mountains. So we had to camp in Emigration canyon that night. Early next morning we hitched up and about four miles down the canyon the road passed over what is termed a Hogs back, a road cut through a hill. And then you had a full view of Salt Lake City and valley. There was the blue water of the Salt Lake in the far west and the beautiful settlements in the foreground. Enchanting to the eye. There was the scene before us that we had long looked for, and read and sung about, the city of the Saints. Oh what a joy filled each bosom at the sight. About noon the 15th of August we rolled

into Salt Lake City and went into camp on Emigration square. We hitched teams, appointed guards and sent cattle to the range some three miles north and beyond Ensign Peak, there to be herded until such time as all parties had made arrangements to scatter throughout the territory wherever friends or connections resided.

The Giles and myself, four teams of us started for Provo City on the 19th of August and camped on the Jordan River that night. Next day Mr. J. B. Milner of Provo met us. Being informed of our coming and being a friend of Mr. Giles he escorted us to Provo City that night. By the time we entered the main streets of Provo it had become very dark. A storm was brewing on the mountains and you could hardly see your team ahead if dark colored. We went a few blocks south and then turned east toward the high mountain. It looked as though we were going to run against it. But we arrived all safe at Mr. Milners. Next morning in looking east we beheld snow on the mountains nearly one half way down. This was a beautiful sight to behold, never having seen such a sight before at this time of the year. We camped in our wagons for some time in Mr. Milner's lot. We went to work helping the farmers to harvest. One George Ekin had a piece of wheat lodged very much and he gave me the job of cutting it with a sickle. Not having done much of that kind of work it was slow business, and I nearly cut off my little finger on my left hand. But I kept at it until I got the patch down. Harvest being over in about one month, we went to cutting cane on the lake shore for feed which had grown very tall. This cane is a kind of a flag growing about ten feet high and very thick on the ground, making very good winter feed.

On September 6th. 1856 I married Mary Giles in Provo City. Pop J. O. Duke performed the ceremony. I was still sleeping in the wagon, so our first night after marriage was in the wagon. And many more until sometime about November. Then Thomas Rasband, my brotherinlaw, suggested that we rent a house for the winter. So we rented a house of one room from Father Cluff, and we still slept in the wagon all winter. The house being small we could not very well all sleep in the house comfortably. I had the dysentery all winter which often attacks new comers in Utah and it brought me down very low. I had to use opium pills to ease pain so that I could sleep a little at nights. We all worked together through the season and shared alike. We bought ten acres of land joining on the east line of Provo City and got James E. Snow, county surveyor of Utah county, to divide it up into lots, giving us two lots each, six families of the Giles connections. Each sold off a yoke of cattle

to purchase bread stuffs also land for farming purposes. We made some adobes and built two small houses for Father and Thomas Giles. Next year we built two more houses, one for me and wife and one for Thomas Rasband and family. This was the agreement to work together until we all had houses to live in. John and Fred Giles were not married, the other two having city lots in the piece of land bought for that purpose. One yoke of cattle was the purchase price I believe, valued at \$100.00 from Jared Bullock.

The winter of '56 and '57 was very severe, and snow deep. Mr. Rasband and I hauled willows from Provo river bottoms for firewood. Some times we would sink up to our armpits where snow had lodged on willow bushes. This made poor firewood. When we found that parties were going up on the mountains and sliding timber down on the snow we all started this game too. We got lots of wood then and got logs to make lumber for our buildings next summer. We hauled the logs to a saw mill a little north of the city owned by a gentleman named Mills. In the spring I began to feel better. I got three acres of land in the fort field so called, for my share of the divide. The spring time came around and time to put in crops. I told Father Giles I had never done any plowing but with his help I learned how and we raised a big crop. We had about two acres in wheat and about one half acre in potatoes. The soil was full of alkali and patches of wheat burned out, making about one half acre loss in harvest. We had eighty bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of potatoes. One of my oxen died but we had grain and potatoes, plenty for bread and to buy another ox. By the way in the fall of 1856 bread stuffs were scarce, wheat \$2.00 per bushel, flour \$6.00 per 100 pounds. Farmers were just harvesting a crop after two years grasshopper war and before harvest of 1857 breadstuffs were scarce again, we all ran short of flour and had to eat barley flour and bran bread until wheat was hard enough to grind, near onto two months I think it was.

On the 24th of July word came that U. S. was sending an army to exterminate the Mormons and a whole load of ropes to hang our leaders. Preparations were made to fortify all passes to Utah. A company of infantry was called from Provo to Echo Canyon. Thomas Rasband, Geo. Giles, Fred Giles and I were in the company. William E. Nuttal was captain when called out. First camped on the Provo river about the time of October conference. Time the morning star came up we were ordered to march on foot. Nooned at Lehi. Marched again. Boys were giving out all along, and baggage wagons picking them up. George Giles and I took a jog trot for a mile or so down point of hill. We got to big Cottonwood Creek a little before sun-down.

Brother Rasband came in soon after us and lay down. We said we were going to have supper first. We arrived in Echo Canyon about tenth of October, formed camp four miles up from Weber river. A narrow pass with perpendicular rocks. Made a dam in creek, built fortifications on rocks. I was selected cook for our platoon, ten men, Martin Mills, Lieut.; Hyrum Pace, Col. for Utah county. They drilled us every morning, provisions were scarce, sometimes all flour and then again all meat. Heavy snows on the mountains caused delays in arrival of supply teams.

Well, we camped there about eight weeks. U. S. troops settled at Bridger. We got home about the 10th of December, 1857. Governor Brigham Young gave orders for a general move in spring all north of Utah county. Spring of 1858 was backward. I put in the Needhams land again. About that time the move began. Teams were recalled from Utah county to help move people from Salt Lake City. The road was lined with teams. I made three trips to Salt Lake City. I brought one family, man and two wives, mother and daughter. Daughter said she was only thirteen years old but had a baby also. The man professed to be an eye doctor.

The U. S. troops stayed all winter, 1857-8, at Fort Bridger. Col. Kane of Philadelphia came around by California and counseled with Church authorities for a compromise. Governor Cummings and Major Powell came in and an agreement was made that the troops were not to settle within forty miles of Salt Lake City. All people had moved from Salt Lake City leaving guards with orders to burn up everything if necessary. The troops passed along and settled in Cedar valley. During the move many men being idle Brigham Young proposed to build a road through Provo canyon to Provo valley.

While the road was being built, surveyor James C. Snow and a company of men surveyed North field one and a half mile square. In Sept. the road was completed and freight teams passed through to Camp Floyd.

In October another company of men and surveyor came up and surveyed one and a half mile square west and south of Heber City. I was lead chain man. I received 25 acres of land and ten dollars in cash for surveying. Through the winter of 1858 and '59 several meetings were held in Provo City with regard to settling the Provo valley. With William Meeks as presiding Elder an organization was effected. On the last day of April 1859 the following brethren started for the valley with three teams, plows, grain and provisions: Thomas Rasband, John Crook, C. N. Carrol, John and James Carlyle, John Jordan, Jesse Bond, William Giles, William Carpenter. Night came on in the canyon when we reached a snow slide at the Blue dugway one

mile below South Park and we made camp. Next morning we pulled wagons to pieces packed upon slide, hitched on cattle, moved on again and camped at the ranch of Wm. N. Walls first day of May. Next morning moved on and came to Daniels ranch, creek washed deep, found a beaver dam, crossed teams on ice dam. Two miles farther came to Wm. Meeks ranch and camped there for breakfast, and then walked on foot to the proposed site of Heber City. Looking north we saw two black objects moving and supposed them to be animals. We started for them and found two teams plowing, Wm. Davis and son with two yoke of cattle and Robert Broadhead and James Davis with two yoke of cattle. They had been there three days and got about one acre plowed each. Mr. Davis was sowing wheat, the boy harrowing. They came from Nephi, Juab county. We moved our camp to theirs, now called London Springs. We built wick-ups of willows and grass large enough to shelter 30 men when necessary and on the fifth of May we were plowing. Thomas Rasband and I doubled teams, James Carlyle with two yoke.

A company was formed to bring the water from Provo River in a canal onto this bench. So early in the spring of 1859 many parties went to work on the canal. The spring was late and very cold in the month of April. Ice formed in chunks in the water, wind blew cold from the north. We had to wear overcoats and mittens when working. I spent about three weeks on this canal and got discouraged at the outlook, for the water was being brought in a channel through a slide of loose rock which extended about one-fourth mile. The intention was to puddle that part of the canal, I gave up in despair, never receiving anything for my labor. Most of the parties interested left in despair also. After some years when railroad facilities brought in powder cheap, a company formed again and blasted the ledge of rock right in the very line of our canal, and there is quite a stream of water running there now.

Along the summer of 1858 a wagon road was built through Provo Canyon to Provo Valley so called and a plat of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles square was surveyed in said valley in the month of July by J. C. Snow. Water froze nearly solid in a pint cup in the night so parties said while camping on a creek close by the land, this was mostly meadow. The intention was to make ranches for cattle, too cold for grain so said. Along through the winter of 1858 and 59 several meetings were held and discussed the feasibility of settling in the valley the following summer. Some said they thought it was too cold for agricultural purposes. Others again said they thought small grain and potatoes might be raised. Quite a few had their minds set on having the valley as a large cattle range and so they argued against raising crops

of cereals. Along towards spring an organization was effected. Wm. Meeks was appointed to take charge of affairs. After the 20th. of April Thomas Rasband and myself left off working on the canal spoken of above and went home to fix up wagons and supplies to start as soon as possible to Provo valley. We could not hear anything definite about a company starting so a few of us got together and made a start on the 29th. of April.

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We harvested some 80 bushels of wheat in the fall. The summer was very warm and we raised some watermelons also.

Along in June the west half of Heber was laid off in city lots by Jesse Fuller, eight blocks south and five and a half blocks west, myself and C. N. Carrol acting as chainmen. In July we moved camp to the city, and then commenced hauling logs and building a house. Before this in June while camping at Springs we built forty rods of fence on east string of north field, brother Rasband and myself working together. We hauled two loads of poles a day, only about two miles to haul and I think we put the same into fence each day until our portion was complete.

The first baby born in the valley was to Wm. Davidson and wife. They named it Timpanogos. The second baby born was our daughter Sarah on November 28, 1859. The winter 59 and 60 was very severe. In hauling wood from river on wagons even in December could hear wagons squeak on the snow a mile or two. We built our houses in a fort style, forty rods square, 4 rods on fort line to each family as a protection against Indians. Seventeen families stayed all winter in fort line. We hauled our grain to Provo 28 miles to grind into flour. After Christmas steady cold weather prevailed until the first Thursday in March. We held fast meeting in Thomas Rasband's house, and all hands prayed fervently to the Lord to temper the elements and cause the snow to melt, that we might be able to put in crops in the season thereof. And by noon the eaves on the north side of the house were dripping water from the snow melting, and by the middle of the month snow was about all gone.

Many families moved from Provo this month. On about the 23rd. all hands turned out and went east of Heber to Springs and Lake creek. Plowing furrows and brought them all into one channel. Many families moved to Heber, 1860, until I believe the fort was about filled up, some 40 families. The season was very favorable, raising large crops. Built log meeting house in July and celebrated Pioneer day in the building. Were going to build a bowery but John M. Murdock suggested that we complete the house and we did so. On the 14th. day of July Wm. Fenn was found drowned in Provo river. The river was high

and in crossing on foot the current took him down. He had been in the stream about two weeks. Had to move him on a sheet, dug a hole on bank of river and buried him there. Father Wood acted as coroner.

(To be continued)

THE PAHUTE FIRE LEGEND*

By Wm. R. Palmer

Tobats is the great god. There is no god like Tobats. Tobats made the world. He made the Indians and put fish in the water. He made tu-ee, the deer, and cooch, the buffalo. He made quan-ants, the eagle. He made qui-ah-cant, the bear. He made all the animals.

Shin-ob is the second great god. He is brother to Tobats and friend. They live together at Tobats kahn. Tobats is old, he was always old, but Shinob is young. Shinob dances the sun dance and he runs out to do Tobats' errands.

Tobats made tu-weap, the ground, and timp-i-ah, the rocks, and kaib-a, the mountains, and pau, the water. Then he rested for he was weary. To Shinob he said, "Go now and see what I have done."

Shinob looked over the world that Tobats had made and said, "It is good. It is strong. It is pretty. It is useless." Tobats answered, "It is not done. It is not finished. I will make mav, the trees. I will make flowers. I will make grass. I will make willows and brush. I will make everything." Tobats did as he said. He made them all of stone so they would endure forever. Then Tobats made Nung-wa, the Indians, and all the animals and returned to Tobats-kahn to rest. To Shinob he spoke, "Go now and see how you like tu-weap, the earth."

Shinob came and looked. Everything was beautiful as to shape and form and everything was very strong, but the living things were not happy. Shinob went to Tobats and said, "Tu-weap is very beautiful but all the animals must die. They can drink only water. There is no food for them to eat. They are very poor. The Indians are very unhappy. The wind blows and the rain and snow falls and the living things are very cold. There is no fire. They cannot make houses to shelter them. The wil-

*"As a little memento of our work together I have prepared and am sending to you under separate cover a hand-made booklet which will carry to you one of the legends I have gotten from the Pahutes of this country. I hope you may enjoy it. There are also incorporated in the binding a few typical southern Utah pictures. The bead work (artistic designs in many colors over the entire front cover, with a flint arrowhead attached as the central design) was done by a squaw named Virginia Wall; and the skin was tanned (thick, soft, and white) by Minnie Cal. I have tried to make the booklet 'Indian' in character. Gasoline, alas, has destroyed the Indian odor."

lows break when they would make baskets. Your stone trees bear no fruit. The living things can only eat each other. It is not good."

Then Tobats said to Shinob, "Go to tu-weap, the earth, and give the Indians fire. Put fire in everything. Put fire in tu-weap, the ground; put fire in timp-i-ah, the rocks; put fire in mav, the trees, so they will burn; put fire in the grass and in the willows and in the brush and in the flowers. Put fire in everything. Put water also in the trees and in the brush and the willows and the grass so they will bend and not break. Then the animals can eat them. Give the Indians fire so they can roast their meat and keep warm when the snow falls."

Shinob did as he was told. He came and called from far off to all the tribes of Indians to send men to him for fire—ten strong men from every tribe.

It was done as Shinob requested, and as the Indians came the god handed to each group a stick with fire on one end to carry back to their tribe. They must not drop it. They must not lose it. They must carry it as quickly as possible to their home lands.

When the Indians started homeward, Un-nu-pit, the devil found them. His evil spirits fell upon them and tried to steal the fire or to kill it. The Indian who carried it fought the bad spirits and held to his fire. Very fiercely he fought un-nu-pit's devils. He ran as fast and as far as he could, and when he gave out another Indian took the torch. Thus they ran and fought all over the face of tu-weap, the earth.

During this great struggle ashes and sparks were flying everywhere. Whatever was touched by them partook of Shinob's fire. Fire went into the trees, fire went into the rocks, fire went into the grass, the flowers, the willows, the brush. The trees and willows and grass and brush caught most of the sparks. They now burn best. Tu-weap got the ashes and not much fire. Tim-i-ah, the rocks, locked the fire up. Hit them together quick and they let a little out and then shut it up tight again.

For many days the Indians fought the bad spirits but Shinob helped them and they all got their fire home. Then the Indians were happy. The deer and the buffalo ate grass and grew fat. All the animals ate grass and they were all friends. The Indians cooked their food and were warm. Every man built him a wick-e-up (house) for the limbs bent without breaking and they could be properly shaped. The women made willow baskets sealed with gum to carry water and food.

When the grass and brush and trees were dry the Indians could strike the fire from the rocks into the fire in the grass and start a blaze, and when the dry trees were put on the bigger fire came out of them and made everything warm.

In the big fight that went on all over the face of tu-weap, the earth, a few trees here and there escaped the touch of flying sparks. You may find them yet in the old forests. Some are standing and some are fallen and broken but they still are stone, petrified. They are the very trees that Tobats made and Shinob's fire never touched.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

- Tobats**—The greatest god of the Pahute Indians.
Shinob—The second greatest god. He is Tobats' brother.
Tu-ee—Deer.
Cooch—Buffalo.
Quan-ants—The eagle.
Qui-ah-cant—The bear.
Tobat-kahn—The home of Tobats. The word has almost the same meaning as the Jewish kahn.
Tu-weap—The earth, or ground, also sand.
Tim-i-ah—Timp is rock. Tim-i-ah is the plural.
Kaib-a—Kaib is mountain. Kaib-a is the plural.
Pah or Pa—Water.
Mav—Trees.
Nung-wa—Indian or Indians. Ning or Ningwa means the same.
Un-nu-pit—The devil. He can use many agencies or even divide himself into many beings.
Wick-e-up—The Pahute name for their crude hut of brush or willow.
Con—The Pahute word for fire.
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AMERICAN POSTS (Concluded)

By **EDGAR M. LEDYARD**, *President*

UTAH HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

(Organized August 23, 1929)

Utah Historical Landmarks Association Museum

518 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

Tombigbee, Fort. In Sumter County later called Fort Confederation. In 1801 Governor William C. C. Clayborne made a treaty with the Choctaw Indians at this post. Alabama.

Tombigbee, Fort. See Fort Gaines. Entrance to Mobile Bay; on Dauphine Island. Virginia.

Tom Campbell's House. Right bank of the Milk River. Montana.

Tomlinson's Fort. On Grave Creek, Marshall County. West Virginia.

Tompkins, Fort. East of Okefinokee Swamp. Georgia.

Tompkins, Fort. Temporary post during the Florida War, between Trader's Hill and the St. Marys River, eight miles west of Colerain. Florida.

Tompkins, Fort. At Plattsburg. New York.

Tompkins, Fort. Old fort at Navy Point, Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario, now obliterated. New York.

Tompkins, Fort. See Fort Porter, Buffalo. New York.

Tompkins, Fort. Staten Island, at the "Narrows," on height above Fort Wadsworth. New York.

Tongass, Fort. On Tongass Island at the mouth of the Portland Canal and close to the southern boundary of Alaska. Fort Tongass was the first military post established by the United States in Alaska after that territory was purchased from the Russian Government. Alaska.

Tongue River Cantonment. Now Fort Keogh. Montana.

Tonti, Fort. Built by D. Tonti in 1686 at the mouth of the Arkansas River. This was the first settlement in the present state of Arkansas; Arkansas Post now occupies the former site of Fort Tonti. Arkansas.

Tonyn, Fort. On St. Marys River. Florida.

Topsham, Fort. Near Brunswick. Maine.

Tornay, Fort. Same as Fort M. J. Turnay. Montana.

Totonnock, Fort. Kennebec River. Maine.

Totten, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, north of Potomac. District of Columbia.

Totten, Fort. Two miles from Whitestone, Long Island. This post is situated on the south bank of the East River, thirteen and one-half miles from Governors Island. It is directly opposite Fort Schuyler which stands on the north bank of the same river. The first purchase of land there was made in July, 1857. The post was named in honor of Brigadier General Joseph T. Totten. A post was established here in 1862 and originally called Willet's Point. The reservation comprises 136 acres. For many years it was the headquarters of a Battalion of Engineers. It is now the station of the School of Submarine Defense and is also a torpedo depot. In 1914 seven companies of artillery were stationed here. New York.

Totten, Fort. Founded in 1867, southeast shore of Devil's Lake. Benson County. North Dakota.

Totten, Fort. Near Newbern. North Carolina.

Toulouse Fort. East bank of Coosa River, four miles above its junction with the Tallapoosa. Alabama.

Townsend, Fort. Subpost of Fort Crockett, on Boliver Point in the city of Galveston. Texas.

Townsend, Fort. Erected in 1856. Jefferson County, near

Port Townsend. Washington.

Towson, Fort. Choctaw County. Map shows Fort Towson on Bull Creek about four miles from Red River. Near left bank of Red River, five miles west of Arkansas, in latitude $33^{\circ} 51'$; longitude $95^{\circ} 1'$. Oklahoma.

Tracy, Fort. See Fort Huger. Right bank of Blakely River, above its junction with Apalache, three-fourths of a mile from Fort Huger. Built by Confederates to Blakely River. Alabama.

Travis, Fort. At Bolivar Point, Galveston Bay. Galveston. Texas.

Trenholm, Fort. Left bank of Stono River; Confederate defenses of Charleston during Civil War. South Carolina.

Trail, Fort. On Smith's River. Virginia.

Trinity, Fort. At Newcastle. Delaware.

Trucker's Fort. Near Lehigh Gap. Pennsylvania.

Trudeau's Home (1796-97). Later site of Pawnee House (1804). On left bank of Missouri River. South Dakota.

Trumbull, Fort. At New London. Connecticut.

Truson, Fort. Near Spanish Fort. Alabama.

Tryon, Fort. In New York City, about three-fourths of a mile north of Fort Washington. New York.

Tucson Post. Tucson. Arizona.

Tularosa, Fort. In Socorro County. New Mexico.

Turan, Fort. In Angelina County. Texas.

Turnay, M. J., Fort. Fort M. J. Turnay stood on Frenchman's river near the parallel of 49° north latitude in Philipps county. Visited by Elliott Coues in June, 1874. Montana.

Turner's Fort. Clarke County. Alabama.

Twiggs, Fort. On Ship Island. Mississippi.

Two, Fort Number. Subsequently called Fort Vinton. Florida.

Tyler, Fort. On Chattanookee River in southwest corner of Chambers County. Alabama.

Tyler, Fort. In Hernando County. Florida.

Tyler, Fort. At West Point. Georgia.

Tyler, Fort. See Fort H. G. Wright. Long Island. New York.

Ugak, Fort. Established on the Bay of Ugak by Shelikof in 1786. Alaska.

Uganak, Fort. Established by Shelikof in 1786. Alaska.

Ulrick, Fort. Near Annville. Pennsylvania.

Umpqua, Fort. At Umpqua City, Oregon.

Unalaklik, Fort. Mouth of Unalaklik River. Alaska.

Union, Fort. Near base of Gallinas or Turkey Mountains. Watrous, Mora County. New Mexico.

Union, Fort. Mouth of Yellowstone. North Dakota.

Union, Fort. Mormon pioneer fort, about two miles east of

Midvale. Now settlement of same name. Utah.

Union, Fort. Near Suffolk. Virginia.

Union, Fort. At Lewisburg. West Virginia.

Union, Fort. Near Dodgeville. Built during Black Hawk War on site of Dodge's Smelting Works. Wisconsin.

Uplandt, Fort. Delaware.

Upper, Fort. At Fulton. New York.

"Upton's," Fort. According to Elliott Coues, "Old Fort Upton," shown on the official map and referred to by writers, was a misprint for Fort Union. Montana.

Urmston, Fort. At Petersburg. Virginia.

Ust-Yama Post. Russian fur trading post built about 1700. Alaska.

Valley, Fort. Now a city in Houston County; twenty-nine miles south of Macon. Georgia.

Van Buren, Fort. 1835-42. Right bank of Yellowstone River. Montana.

Vance's Fort. On Cross Creek, Washington County. Pennsylvania.

Van Courtland, Fort. Temporary post during the Florida War, near St. Johns River, in the forks of the roads at the head of Kingby's Pond. Florida.

Vancouver, Fort. Hudson's Bay Company Post. Now Vancouver Barracks. This post is located eight miles north of Portland, Oregon, on right bank of Columbia River. It occupies the site of the old Hudson's Bay Post. In 1846, when the United States obtained possession of the Northwest Territory, a new post was established. Many noted army officers have been stationed here. The site of Fort Vancouver was reached by Lieutenant Broughton of the Vancouver Expedition in October, 1792; Lieutenant Broughton called this place "Point Vancouver."

In 1824, Dr. John McLoughlin, accompanied by Governor George Simpson, arrived on the Columbia to take charge of the western department. They decided to abandon Fort George and establish headquarters at Point Vancouver. This was an ideal location for a trading center. The Willamette enters the Columbia a short distance below and has its source nearly 200 miles to the south, while the Cowlitz opened an avenue for trade toward Puget Sound. It was also close to the Columbia River itself. On a fine prairie, three-fourths of a mile from the river, McLoughlin built the first Fort Vancouver and occupied it in March, 1825. Four years later, another establishment was built on the low ground near the river bank. The new post was simply a stockade made of posts about twenty feet in length, enclosing a rectangular space thirty-seven rods long by eighteen rods in width, which contained all the principal buildings, in-

cluding Dr. McLoughlin's residence. The servants of the company, with their Indian families and friends lived just outside and in a course of time a considerable village grew up.

Around this post clusters much of the romance as well as the more sober history of early Oregon. Near the old post may be seen an apple tree, planted in 1817 and still alive in 1922. Dr. McLoughlin was in charge of the establishment for twenty-two years, managing the company's business with very good success. He was noted for his firm control over the Indians, his kindness to American traders, missionaries, adventurers and colonists, and richly deserves the title—"Father of Oregon." To this post furs came from St. James, Langley, Camloops, Umpqua, Walla Walla, Colville, Spokane, Okonogan, and many other places. Hundreds of trappers followed different water courses through dangerous mountains and gloomy forests to Fort Vancouver.

During the latter part of the administration of Dr. McLoughlin, spies were sent out who made adverse reports to the London Board. They criticized Dr. McLoughlin for meeting immigrants with boat loads of supplies, nursing the sick in his hospital, and loaning seeds and farming implements to open farms on the Willamette. To these charges Dr. McLoughlin replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, as a man of common humanity I could not do otherwise than give those naked and starving people something to eat and to wear out of our stores. I foresaw clearly that it aided in the American settlement of the country, but this I cannot help. It is not for me, but for God, to look after and take care of the consequences. The Bible tells me 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he be naked, clothe him.' These settlers are not even enemies. If the directors find fault with me, they quarrel with Heaven. I have simply done what anyone truly worthy the name of a man could not hesitate to do. I ask you not to bear these debts; let them be my own. Let me retain the profits upon these supplies and advances made to settlers, and I will cheerfully assume all payments to the company. All that I can do honorably for my company shall be done. Beyond that, I have no pledges. Shall I leave these Americans to starve, or drive them from the country? Gentlemen, if such be your orders, I can serve you no longer." Dr. McLoughlin is buried under the Catholic Church in Oregon City. His old home is preserved as a historical museum.

Fort Vancouver is now one of our outstanding military posts. In 1908 Vancouver Barracks housed 78 officers and 1,263 enlisted men. Washington.

Vanderburgh, Fort. Founded in 1822-23. Same as Fort Lisa.

Right bank of Missouri River. North Dakota.

Van Metre's Fort. On Short Creek, Brooke County. West Virginia.

Van Rensselaer, Fort. At Canajoharie. New York.

Van Rensselaer, Fort. At Ogdensburg. New York.

Van Swearingen, Fort. Temporary post in Florida War, northeast of Lake Okeechobee and about eleven miles southeast of Fort Floyd. Florida.

Vasquez, Fort. Established at mouth of Clear Creek by Louis Vasquez in 1832; a fur trading post. Ruins in existence in 1930. Colorado.

Vass's Fort. Virginia.

Vaux's Fort. On Roanoke Island. North Carolina.

Velasco, Fort. Mouth of Brazos River. Texas.

Venango, Fort. Fort Machault may be called the predecessor of Fort Venango, although it did not stand on the same identical site. Fort Venango was built in 1760. In 1763 a large body of Seneca Indians gained entrance to the fort under pretense of friendship, closed the gates and immediately butchered the entire garrison, with the exception of Lieutenant Gordon, who was forced to write, at their dictation, a statement of their grievances, after which he was tortured to death. The Seneca's then burned the post. Pennsylvania.

Vengeance, Fort. See Fort Mott. Vermont.

Verde, Camp. In the forks formed by the Val Verde and Turtle Creeks of the Guadalupe River, fifty-five miles northwest of San Antonio. Kerr County. Texas.

Verde, Fort. Former site of Camp Verde, on Verde Creek, thirty miles from Prescott; originally called Camp Lincoln. Yavapai County. Arizona.

Vermillion, Fort. Alberta. Canada.

Vermillion Post. Founded in 1818. Left bank of Missouri River. South Dakota.

Victoria, Fort. The Hudson's Bay Company built a fur trading post on the south end of Vancouver Island, which was named Fort Camosun. It occupied part of the present site of Victoria. In 1845 Fort Camosun was renamed Fort Albert. On October 26, 1845, Fort Albert was renamed Fort Victoria, in honor of the Queen of England. Fort Victoria grew in importance rapidly and soon became the most important depot of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Pacific Coast. The town of Victoria was laid out in 1852. Canada.

Vincennes, Fort. A French trading post was established on the site of Vincennes about 1702. Some twenty-nine years later a fortification was erected and named Fort Vincennes. On February 25, 1779, the fort was captured by George Rogers Clark.

Vincennes was the capitol of Indiana Territory from 1800-13. William Henry Harrison, first governor of the territory, lived in Vincennes; the city is also noted for its association with the classic, "Alice of Old Vincennes." See Fort Knox. Indiana.

Vinton, Fort. Temporary post seventeen miles northwest from Fort Capron on Indiana River; established in Florida War. Florida.

Virginia, Fort. Old fort on site of Sacket's Harbor. New York.

Volunteer, Fort. At Sacket's Harbor. New York.

Voskressenski, Fort. Near Kenayaw Bay. Alaska.

Vrain's Fort. Same as Fort St. Vrain. Colorado.

Vulcan, Fort. On Jones Island, Savannah River. Georgia.

Wabash, Fort. Mouth of Wabash River. Indiana.

Wacahoota, Fort. Nine miles southwest of Micanopy. Florida.

Wacissa, Fort. At mouth of Wacissa River. Florida.

Waddy, Fort. Near Charleston. South Carolina.

Wade, Fort. Florida.

Wadsworth, Fort. See Fort Richmond. West side of the Narrows entrance to New York Harbor, on the northeastern coast of Staten Island. A post on this site named Fort Richard was established in 1827. Fort Wadsworth was named after General J. S. Wadsworth who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. The reservation comprises 221 acres; in 1914 the post was garrisoned by two companies of coast artillery. New York.

Wadsworth, Fort. Name changed to Fort Sisseton. North Dakota.

Wadsworth, Fort. Lounsberry's "Early History of North Dakota" makes several definite references to Fort Wadsworth, the first date being 1864. He states that Fort Wadsworth was located on Kettle Lake, afterwards known as Sisseton, North Dakota. The present town of Sisseton is in Roberts County, South Dakota. Rand McNally Atlas, 1905, gives Frank as the mail town for Fort Sisseton, the successor of Fort Wadsworth. South Dakota.

Wadsworth, Fort. One of the works constructed before Petersburg, during the Civil War. Virginia.

Wagner, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, east of Uniontown on Good Hope Hill; first named Fort Good Hope. District of Columbia.

Wagner, Fort. Confederate work on north end of Morris' Island, near Charleston. South Carolina.

Wakarusa, Fort. Fort Wakarusa was located on the Wakarusa River, about five miles from Lawrence. Fort Wakarusa was a free-state fortification and came into existence during the

Wakarusa War. Kansas.

Wakasassa, Fort. Temporary post near the left bank of Wakasassa River, about twenty-four miles from its mouth; established in Florida War. Florida.

Walcott, Fort. On Goat Island, Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island.

Walker, Fort. Temporary post during Florida War, in the vicinity of Alachua Prairie, about twelve miles southeast from Newnansville. Florida.

Walker, Fort. Temporary post built during Florida War, located in Okefenokee Swamp. Georgia.

Walker, Fort. See Fort Beauregard, South Carolina. A Confederate fort on the southern shore of the harbor of Port Royal, at Hilton Head, name changed to Fort Wells. On the northern shore of the harbor was Fort Beauregard. Both forts were captured by the troops of General Sherman in 1861. South Carolina.

Walker's Fort. On Brazos River. Texas.

Wallace, Fort. South fork of Smoky Hill River, opposite mouth of Rose Creek, Wallace County. Kansas.

Wallace, Fort. Near Blairsville. Pennsylvania.

Walla Walla, Fort. Donald McKenzie established Fort Walla Walla in 1818 to strengthen the control of the interior. This post, along with others, was enlarged when the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company were united in 1831. On October 4, 1841, a number of Canadian settlers, who were retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Fort Walla Walla. The next day, October 5, they helped save the property at Fort Walla Walla when it burned. Colonel Wright and Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe rebuilt Fort Walla Walla in 1857, completing it on November 20. In 1908, there were 31 officers and 327 men at Fort Walla Walla. Washington.

Wallen, Camp. Military post located near Tucson. Supplies were shipped in from Fort Yuma. Tucson was the headquarters of the Military District. On the left bank of the Rio Pedro, near the mouth of Badocomari Creek, east of Rubac and near the present site or on site of Fort Huachuca. Arizona.

Wallenpaupack, Fort. In Pike County. Pennsylvania.

Walpack, Fort. On Delaware River. Pennsylvania.

Walsh, Fort. Canada.

Walthour's Fort. Eight miles west of Greensburg. Pennsylvania.

Warburton, Fort. Now Fort Washington. Maryland.

Ward, Fort. Temporary post during Florida War, left bank of the Olustee Creek, above its mouth on Santa Fe River. Florida.

Ward, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of the Potomac, and three miles northwest of Alexandria.

Virginia.

Ward, Fort. Nine miles west of Seattle. Washington.

Wardon's Fort. On Lost River. West Virginia.

Wardwell, Camp. Name changed to Fort Morgan. Colorado.

Warren, Fort. Or Governors Island. Subsequent site of Fort Winthrop. Massachusetts.

Warren, Fort. Near the outer entrance to Boston Harbor. Fort Warren was established as a military post in 1837. The reservation on Georges Island comprises 28 acres. The post was first occupied in 1861 during the Civil War at which time it was used as a military prison for Confederate soldiers. This post is headquarters for the coast artillery district of Boston. In 1914 the company consisted of one garrison of coast artillery. Massachusetts.

Warren, Fort. At Plymouth. North Carolina.

Warren, Fort. At Castleton. Vermont.

Warren, Francis E., Fort. Same as Fort D. A. Russell. Wyoming.

Washakie, Fort. See Camp Augur. This was a subpost of Fort Bridger, established on the present site of Lander, Wyoming. It was named for Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, United States Army, at that time commanding the Department of the Platte. The post was established at the earnest request of Chief Washakie in compliance with the terms of a treaty with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. Subsequently it was a separate post, named for Captain Frederick H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, who was killed at the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, December 21, 1866. Fort Brown post was located June 26, 1871, on the south bank of the south fork of the Little Wind River, near the junction with the north fork. The new post was first built of adobes and later of hard rock taken from a quarry near the post. In December, 1878, the name of the post was changed to Fort Washakie in honor of the illustrious chief of the Shoshones. Later the military post was turned over to the Interior Department and used as an agency for the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians. Fremont County. Wyoming.

Washington, Fort. Prince Georges County. Nearly opposite Mount Vernon. Twelve miles south of Washington, on left bank of Potomac River. The post was established in 1815. The reservation comprises 334 acres. The garrison usually consists of three companies of coast artillery. Maryland.

Washington, Fort. At Portsmouth. New Hampshire.

Washington, Fort. Left bank of the Hudson, between 181st and 186th streets, New York City. Fort Washington was a very important military post during the American Revolution. It occupied the highest part of the northern end of Manhattan Island.

After the battle of White Plains, Washington left a considerable force in Fort Washington under Colonel Magaw. General Howe attacked the fort and Colonel Magaw made a stubborn resistance. The American loss was 130 men and the British 450 in taking the fort. 2700 Colonial troops surrendered to General William Howe on November 16, 1776. The loss of Fort Washington was considered one of the great American disasters of the Revolutionary War. New York.

Washington, Fort. At Washington. North Carolina.

Washington, Fort. Obliterated fort on the present site of Cincinnati. It was from Fort Washington that General Harmar set out against the Indians in 1790, and after his crushing defeat, General St. Clair set out from the same fort in Sept. 1791. General St. Clair built Fort Hamilton twenty miles north of Fort Washington on the Miami River and Fort Jefferson forty miles farther north. Ohio.

Washington, Fort. On Nootka Sound. Oregon.

Washington, Fort. Eight miles east of Norristown Montgomery County. Pennsylvania.

Washington, Fort. Opposite Harrisburg. Pennsylvania.

Washington, Fort. See Fort George. Rhode Island.

Washington, Fort. At Pass Cavallo. Texas.

Washita, Fort. Marcy in *Prairie Traveler*, Route 111 writes as follows: "Boggy Depot to Blue River $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Blue River to Fort Washita $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles." This would place Fort Washita below Boggy Depot as shown on maps today. Left bank of the Washita River, twenty-two miles above its mouth in old Indian Territory. Oklahoma.

Watauga, Fort. This fort, near Sycamore Shoals, was in existence as early as 1776. It sustained a siege by Indians in that year, lead by Old Abraham. Robertson, Sevier and some forty men defended the fort. A few people were killed including one boy who was carried off and burned at the stake. According to frontier tradition, a young lass was pursued by fleet-footed savages. A young officer shot the foremost of her pursuers and lifted her over the stockade. The officer, John Sevier, and the young lady, Bonnie Kate Sherrill, later married. Tennessee.

Watson, Fort. A British Stockade on Wright's Bluff, on the left bank of Scott's Lake of the Santee River, captured by Marion in 1781. Clarendon County. South Carolina.

Wayne, Fort. Near Brunswick. Georgia.

Wayne, Fort. In Allen County, on site of city of Fort Wayne which is also built on the site of the principal village of the Miami Indians and near the site of the old French Fort Miami. In October, 1790, General Harmer burned the Indian village. In 1794 General Anthony Wayne built a fort here which was be-

sieged by Indians in September, 1812. Indiana.

Wayne, Fort. On Illinois River. Near Western boundary of Missouri, in northeast corner of old Indian Territory. Oklahoma.

Wayne, Fort. Right bank of Detroit Straits or River, three miles below Detroit. Buildings fair state of preservation and partly occupied by U. S. troops in 1925; streetcar line to post. Fort Wayne was established as a United States military post in 1842. The reservation contained 62 acres lying along the Detroit River. There are quarters here for a battalion of infantry. Michigan.

Weaver, Fort. In Pearl Harbor. Hawaiian Islands.

Webb, Fort. Near West Point. New York.

Webster, Fort. At the copper mines in southwest New Mexico. Name changed to Fort McLane. New Mexico.

Weed, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., southwest of Alexandria. Virginia.

Wekiwa, Fort. Temporary post during Florida War, on left bank of Spring Creek, about one mile above its mouth. Florida.

Weller, Fort. On head waters of Russian River, fifty miles from Cloverdale in Mendocino County. California.

Wellington, Fort. A British post in eastern Ontario, garrisoned by British and Canadian Troops in the '60's, and perhaps before that time. Windmill Point, one and one-half miles below the fort, was the scene of an attack by the "Patriots" in 1838. The "Patriots" were taken prisoners, some were executed at Kingston and others transported to Van Dieman's Land. Canada.

Wells, Fort. Formerly Fort Walker, north of Hilton Head, captured in 1861. South Carolina.

Wells' Fort. In Washington County. Pennsylvania.

Wentworth, Fort. On the Connecticut River, longitude 71.31 west; latitude 44.32 north. New Hampshire.

Wessells, Fort. One of the defenses of Plymouth; built during the Civil War. North Carolina.

West Bureau, Fort. Built during the Black Hawk War. Illinois.

Westcott, Fort. Temporary post during Florida War, on southern extremity of the State in the Everglades. Florida.

Western, Fort. At Augusta. Maine.

Westfall's Fort. West Virginia.

West, Fort. Near headwaters of the Gila River. New Mexico.

West, Fort William. Ontario. Canada.

West's Fort. In Lewis County. West Virginia.

Wetherill, Fort. Subpost of Fort Adams, two miles from Newport. On Conanicut Island. Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island.

Wheadmans, Fort. Florida.

Wheeler, Fort. In Columbia County. Pennsylvania.

Wheelock, Fort. Temporary post established during the Florida War, on southwest end of Orange Lake, Florida.

Whipple, Fort. One mile from Prescott, Arizona.

Whipple, Fort. See Fort Myer. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., at Arlington Heights, Virginia.

White, Fort. Vicinity of Macon in Clarke County, between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama.

White, Fort. Temporary post established during Florida War, left bank of the Santa Fe River, about seven miles from its mouth. The present Fort White is now shown as a railroad station, not on a river, Columbia County, Florida.

White's Fort. At Knoxville, Tennessee.

White's Fort. Built by Mormon pioneers on Bingham Creek as a protection against the Indians in Salt Lake County, southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah.

White Oak Spring, Fort. Near Wisconsin-Illinois border. Built during Black Hawk War, Wisconsin.

White River Post. Built in 1832, South Dakota.

Whitman, Fort. A subpost of Fort Worden. District of Columbia.

Whittlesey, Fort. One of the defensive works of Covington, near Newport, Kentucky.

Whitworth, Fort. At Petersburg; also called Fort Alexander, Virginia.

Whoop Up, Fort. Built in 1871. Near Fort Kipp, Canada.

Whyte, Fort. In northeast section of Morris Provincial Election District, Manitoba, Canada.

Wichita, Camp. Name changed to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Oklahoma.

"Wicked," Fort. A stage station and ranch hut built for defense half way between Julesburg and Denver. The above facetious name was given to the post by some passerby, Colorado.

Wilburn, Fort. Built in Black Hawk War on Illinois River, nearly opposite present city of Peru, Illinois.

Wilkins, Fort. Oconee River, Georgia.

Wilkins, Fort. At Copper Mine Harbor, Lake Superior, 1½ miles east of the town of Copper Harbor, Michigan.

Wilkinson, Fort. Right bank of Oconee River, north side of the mouth of Camp Creek, below Milledgeville, Georgia.

Williard, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., southwest of Alexandria, Virginia.

Willet's Point, Fort. Same as Fort Totten. Long Island, at junction of East River and Long Island Sound, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York.

William Augustus, Fort. Near Ogdensburg, New York.

William Castle, Fort. Old post on Castle Island, Boston Har-

bor; now obliterated. Massachusetts.

William, Castle, Fort. Governor's Island came into prominence in the 1790's during the difficulties with France. In 1796 Fort Castle William had earthworks, two batteries, a large powder magazine and barracks for the garrison. Considerable money was spent on the post, after which it was named Fort Jay. In 1806 Fort Jay was pronounced "rubbish" by Thomas Jefferson and torn down; Fort Columbus on the same site was erected during his administration. A "circular castle," known in official papers as Castle William, was begun in 1811. This interesting landmark is still standing. New York.

William and Mary, Fort. Near Boston. Massachusetts.

William and Mary, Fort. On Goat Island near Portsmouth. New Hampshire.

William, Fort. Built by the Bents in 1828, about twelve miles northeast of the present town of Las Animas. Named after Colonel William Bent who was the leader of the family. Colorado.

William, Fort. Ontario. Founded as a Hudson's Bay Company post in 1801. Canada.

William, Fort. Quebec. Canada.

William, Fort. 1802. Same as Fort Kaministiquia. 1679-1717. Canada.

William, Fort. South end of Cumberland Island. Georgia.

William, Fort. Near Boston. Massachusetts.

William, Fort. Minnesota.

William, Fort. On Grand Island mouth of Piscataqua. New Hampshire.

William, Fort. Near Plymouth. North Carolina.

William, Fort. (1833-34). Same as Fort Mortimer 1845-46. North Dakota.

William, Fort. Established in 1834-35. Near Fort Vancouver, on left bank of Columbia River. Oregon.

William, Fort. A frontier post built in or a little before 1856. The post stood six miles north of Port Clinton and one and one-half miles east. Fort William, more frequently called Fort Lebanon, was an important post for many years after it was built. It is now obliterated. Pennsylvania.

William, Fort. See Fort Laramie. Wyoming.

William Hendrick, Fort. At Bowling Green, New York City. New York.

William Henry, Fort. At Pemaquid. Maine.

William Henry, Fort. This fort was erected in 1755 by Sir William Johnson on the site of the present site of Caldwell, New York, which is at the head of Lake George. During the early part of the French and Indian War it was a strategic point and the starting point for many minor expeditions against the French

and Indians. It was attacked in 1757 by Rigaud and later, in the same year, by Montcalm. Montcalm's attack was successful and he agreed that the garrison should march out with the honors of war. On August 10, 1757, they began their march to Fort Edward, accompanied by a detachment of French regulars. Part of the prisoners were massacred and the remainder carried into captivity. Cooper uses this incident in his "Last of the Mohicans." New York.

William Henry, Fort. The location of this fort has been referred to as, "At the foot of the Blue Mountains, twenty-four miles northwest of Reading." According to this description there is probably some confusion between the name of this fort and Fort William. Pennsylvania.

William H. Seward, Fort. Fort William H. Seward is a garrisoned post on Lynn Canal, fifteen miles from Skagway. The post is a regimental headquarters and a battalion infantry is stationed there. It is the largest post in Alaska. Alaska.

William McKinley, Fort. This post is located six miles southeast of Manila and is connected with Manila by means of an electric railway and two good highways. It is one of the largest army posts. It was begun in 1902 and occupied as a regular garrison February 25, 1907. Philippine Islands.

Williams, Fort. Left bank of the Coosa River, at the north side of the mouth of Cedar Creek. Alabama.

Williams, Fort. 1802. Same as Kaministiquia Fort (1679-1717). Canada.

Williams, Fort. On Arkansas River. Colorado.

Williams, Fort. Florida.

Williams, Fort. Four miles from Portland; a United States military post. The garrison usually consists of five companies of coast artillery. Maine.

Williams, Fort. Near Corinth. Mississippi.

Williams, Fort. On Mohawk River. Now Rome, Oneida County. Built during the French and Indian War. New York.

Williams, Fort. One of the defenses of Plymouth; built during the Civil War. North Carolina.

Williams, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., on Traitor's Hill, near Alexandria. Virginia.

Williamsburg, Fort. Also called Fort Blount; Smith County. Tennessee.

Williamson's Station. Built by Colonel David Williamson during the Revolutionary War, on Buffalo Creek, twelve miles from the Ohio River. Pennsylvania.

Willopa, Fort. At Willopa, Pacific County. Washington.

Wilson, Fort. Michigan.

Wilson's Fort. West Virginia.

Winchester, Fort. Near site of Fort Defiance, at junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee. Ohio.

Wind Gap, Fort near. Near Miller's Station, on the Bangor and Portland Railroad; built as early as 1756 or before that date. This frontier post had various names such as "Teet's House," "Deedt's Blockhouse," and "Tead's Blockhouse." According to "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," there was a blockhouse near Wind Gap, also standing. Pennsylvania.

Winfield Scott, Fort. The original site of Fort Winfield Scott was fortified by the Spaniards in 1794. Four years after the admission of California, a brick fort was built here and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Fort Point was condemned in 1906; on June 20, 1912, the present post was occupied. In 1914 the garrison consisted of ten companies of coast artillery. San Francisco. California.

Wingate, Fort. Right bank of the Rio de Galto, twenty-one miles southwest of Mount Taylor, McKinley County. According to local accounts this post was the first one at which General John J. Pershing was stationed; the house in which he was presumed to be quartered is pointed out to visitors. Many of the buildings standing in 1928. Near Gallup. On site of old Fort Lyon. New Mexico.

Wingawn, Fort. According to legends an ancient earthwork, in what was formerly Bedford County, bore this name. Pennsylvania.

Winnebago, Fort. Right bank of the Upper Fox River, near the east end of the canal connecting that river with the Wisconsin River. Wisconsin.

Winslow, Fort. Hudson River, above Mohawk. New York.

Wintermoot's Fort. In Wyoming Valley, near Sturmvville. Pennsylvania.

Winthrop, Camp. Name changed to Camp Three Forks Owyhee. Idaho.

Winthrop, Fort. Governors Island, Boston Harbor, on site of old Fort Warren. Massachusetts.

Winyaw, Fort. At Blythe's Point, near Georgetown. South Carolina.

Wiscasset, Fort. At Sheepscot Bay. Maine.

Wise, Fort. See Fort Lyon. Situated on Arkansas River a short distance up the river from the mouth of the Purgatoire River. In 1861 the name was changed to Fort Lyon. Colorado.

Wolcott, Fort. Goat Island, Newport Harbor. Rhode Island.

Woodbury, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of Potomac. Virginia.

Wood, Fort. Subpost of Fort Jay, situated on Bedloe's Island, New York about two miles southwest from the Battery at New

York City. Situated on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The star-shaped fort was constructed in 1841 at a cost of \$21,-300. The statue of Liberty is located on the same island. New York.

Wood, Fort. Near Chattanooga. Tennessee.

Wood, G. W. F. Camp. Fifty miles northwest of Fort Inge. Texas.

Woodruff, Fort. Near Portsmouth. Virginia.

Wool, Fort. Mouth of Trinity River. California.

Wool, Fort. Temporary post during Florida War, right bank of the Suwanee River, ten miles from its mouth. Florida.

Wool, Fort. See Fort Monroe, Norfolk. At the Rip-Raps in Hampton Roads. Formerly Fort Calhoun. Virginia.

Wooster, Fort. On height between New Haven and East Haven, one mile northeast from Fort Hale. Connecticut.

Worden, Fort. Fifty-one miles from Seattle. This post was established in 1898 when Batteries Randol Quarrels and Brannen were built. President Johnson set aside lands along the Pacific Coast for military purposes in 1866. 640 acres were reserved at Fort Worden. Fort Worden is usually garrisoned by six companies of coast artillery. It is one of the defenses of Puget Sound, at Point Wilson, near Port Townsend. Washington.

Worth, Fort. Right bank of the Clear Fork of the Trinity River near Dallas, founded as a military post by Ripley D. Arnold in 1849. The city of Fort Worth became a county seat in 1860 and was incorporated in 1873. Tarrant County. Texas.

Worth, Fort. One of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of Potomac, near Alexandria. Virginia.

Worthington, Fort. Near Baltimore. Maryland.

Wrangell, Fort. On Wrangell Island. Alaska.

Wright, Fort. In Round Valley, Mendocino County. California.

Wright, Fort. Rebel work left bank of the Mississippi River, twelve miles above the mouth of the Big Hatchee River, six miles above Fort Pillow. Tennessee.

Wright, Fort. Four miles west of Spokane. Washington.

Wright, H. G., Fort. Eight miles across sound from New London, located on Fishers Island at the eastern end of Long Island Sound. The island is noted for having been the locality in which Captain Kidd operated. The post was named after Brigadier General Horatio Gouvernor Wright. Other units in the vicinity were Forts Terry, Michie, Trumbull, Mansfield, and Tyler. Trumbull, Mansfield and Tyler have been abandoned. This post dates from 1898. New York.

Wyllys, Fort. On Hudson River, near West Point. New

York.

Wyoming, Fort. Near Wilkesbarre. Pennsylvania.

Yamhill, Fort—Military. South fork of Yamhill River, on northeastern part of Indian Coast Reservation, thirty-five miles southwest of Portland. Oregon.

Yates, Fort. Right bank of Missouri River. In Sioux County. North Dakota.

Yellowstone, Fort. Yellowstone National Park was formerly called Fort Yellowstone National Park. Fort Yellowstone was established as a military post in 1886. It occupies the former site of Camp Sheridan (1874). The reservation lies on Beaver Creek, five miles from Gardiner on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1914 the garrison had charge of Yellowstone National Park, including the protection of visitors. At that time a squadron of cavalry were located there. Yellowstone National Park. Wyoming.

York, Fort. On York River. Virginia.

Young, Fort. West Virginia.

Yukon, Fort. Fort Yukon is an old and well-known trading post located on the great bend of the Yukon River, just within the Arctic circle. A government school for natives is located at this point, the attendance being about two hundred. Alaska.

Yuma, Fort. This post was located on the top of a round butte. The post was just above the railroad bridge on the right bank of the Colorado River, opposite the mouth of the Gila River and at head of navigation of the Colorado River. On November 27, 1850, Major Heintzelman of the U. S. Army, established a post at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, which at first was called Camp Independence. In March, 1851, this post and the garrison were transferred to the site of the old Spanish Mission upon the rising ground on the California side of the Colorado River and it was soon after called Fort Yuma. Fort Yuma seems to have been abandoned from December, 1851, to February, 1852. Major Heintzelman returned in February, 1852, to rebuild the fort and to permanently reestablish the garrison. This post has been the center of many military, civic, and scientific activities. California.

Zabrisky, Fort. Near Zabrisky River. Virginia.

Zimmerman, Fort. At St. Johnsville. New York.

Zollicoffer, Fort. Five miles below Nashville. Tennessee.

Zumwalls, Fort. In St. Charles County. Missouri.

(The End)

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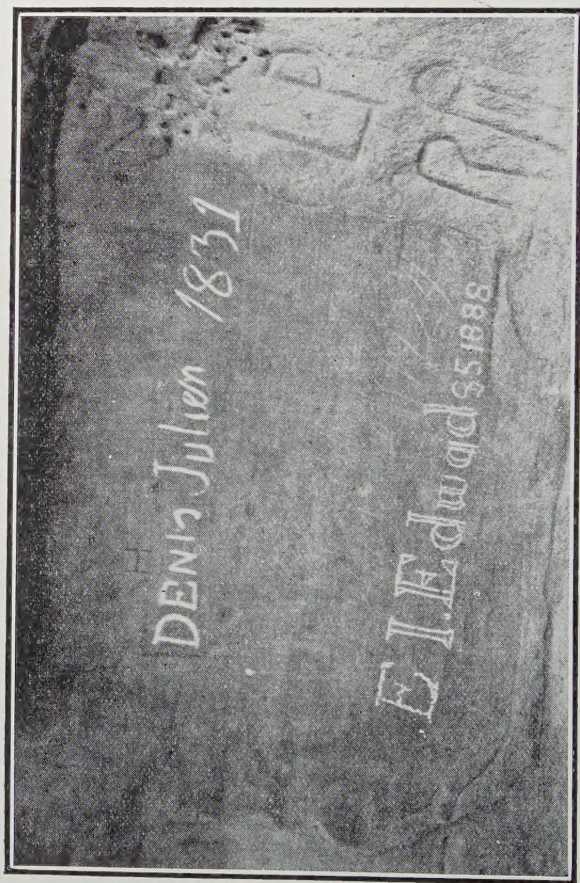
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Inscription on a bluff along the Uintah River near White Rocks, Utah.